

Harmony Conference Adjourned to Await Action of Conventions

RUSSIANS TAKE LUTSK, SWEEP ON IN GALICIA

Shatter Volhynian Line—Take Forts to South.

PRISONERS NOW TOTAL 51,000

Fall of Dubno Believed Imminent—Germans Active in North.

London, June 8.—In their sweeping offensive the Russians have captured Lutsk, one of the Volhynian triangle fortresses, and have pushed on past it, seizing and crossing the lines of the rivers Ikwa and Styr.

In Galicia several powerful Austrian positions on the lower Stripsa fell before the Russian onrush, which, in the course of the day, gathered in 11,000 more prisoners, making a total of more than 50,000 in the week-old campaign on the front from the Pripiet to Rumania.

The recapture of Lutsk is considered an achievement of great value. Lutsk is the apex of the triangle of fortresses the base line of which extends from Dubno to Rovno. Rovno is already in Russian hands, and the capture of Lutsk means the flanking of the Austrian line along the Styr and Ikwa rivers. A report to the Russian Embassy in Rome says that the Russians have already forced the withdrawal of the Austrians nearly twenty miles throughout the Lutsk region.

The effect of the Austrian defeat in Volhynia will be felt both north, in the Pripiet marshes, and south, in Galicia, where the Russians are pressing hard on the lines of the Stripsa River. Petrograd is confident of great success in the new offensive.

"The results of the engagements from the 4th to the 7th in Volhynia and Galicia," says the Russian official statement, "permit us to consider that we have already gained an important victory, which is crowned by a great breach in the enemy's fortified front."

"On Tuesday we developed our offensive in the direction of Rovno and Kovel, and, keeping on the heels of the overwhelmed enemy, and following a battle in the region of Lutsk, we occupied that town. In many places we have seized not only the lines of the rivers Ikwa and Styr, but have crossed them and continued our offensive."

"In Galicia, on the lower Stripsa, our infantry, supported by artillery fire, has captured by an energetic advance a number of powerful enemy organized positions on the front of Trizbounk-hovskiy-Jaslavetz (south of Ternopol), and have arrived quite near the line of the Stripsa River."

"In addition to the 40,000 prisoners previously taken, we took in the course of yesterday's fighting 58 officers and about 11,000 men, and captured a number of guns and machine guns, a quantity of other weapons, field kitchens and telephone material."

"On the Divina front and in the lake region south of Dvinsk there have been violent fusillades at many places. The Germans have bombarded by a concentrated fire the Ikval bridgehead. Repeated German attempts to advance in the region south of Smorgon were frustrated by our fire. South of Krevo the enemy artillery fired gusts in our positions."

"The German statement says: 'Eastern Front.—South of Smorgon German reconnoitering detachments pressed forward over several enemy lines and into the village of Kunav, destroying fighting establishments, and returning with forty prisoners and one machine gun.'

Believe Russians Menace Lemberg, Foe Retreating

London, June 9.—Dispatches from Petrograd express the belief that Russian successes against the Austrians are far more important than appears from official announcements.

"The Daily Telegraph's" correspondent ventures the assertion that "all five Austrian armies are on the eve of a general retreat and that Lemberg is in great strategic danger." He adds that "a strategic breach, 100 miles wide, has been blown in the Austrian front, involving the armies of General Count von Bothmer and General von Boehm-Ermolli, and part of that of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand."

Other dispatches say the Russian success is due to unprecedented efforts of artillery surpassing any previous efforts on the east front. The retreat of many Austrian trench detachments was completely cut off by a curtain of shrapnel, through which it was impossible for any living thing to pass.

"The Times" estimates Austrian losses at 200,000.

With Derrick Doyle Rids Garbage Island of Foes

Crew Lifts Guards Bottled in Cabin to Lighter, Which
Flees—New Cottage Swung Upon Site—
Police Chase Vain.

After the most stirring day in the history of Staten Island's war against the proposed garbage reduction plant, Prall's Island, the original site for the plant, capitulated last night to a strong-arm force under the command of Edward P. Doyle. He claims the land under an old Queen Anne grant and forcefully wrested it from the guards set there by J. Sterling Drake, who likewise asserts ownership, and who has sold the site to the garbage plant contractors.

Drake's six guards, as they sat playing cards in a crazy cabin that stood on Prall's Island, were dislodged from their position by no less formidable a war engine than a floating 1,000-ton derrick. When they refused to leave the cabin at Doyle's command, a hawser was slipped around the building, and the derrick lifted cabin and men to a waiting lighter. Other exciting events of the capture were a half mile police boat chase after the lighter that bore Drake's guards away, an attempt by Drake to reland them on Prall's Island, and their repulse at gun points by Doyle's force.

The tug "Transport," towing the derrick on a lighter which had a deck surface of several hundred square feet, left Mariners' Harbor in the middle of the afternoon. Aboard, other than

Doyle, were twenty-five carpenters, ten painters, thirty strong-arm men, and thirty Staten Island citizens, including Alderman Cole and Postmaster Purcell.

Summer Cottage Erected.

Aboard likewise was a quantity of lumber. As soon as the tug was chugging toward Staten Island Sound it became evident that a miracle was in the process of performance. As the boat and her tow steamed along the skeleton of a summer cottage appeared from the decks of the lighter. Then the carpenters, working like beavers, nailed one side on. No sooner had their hammers ceased to thump than the painters were covering the completed side with green paint.

The trip from Mariners' Harbor to Prall's Island took one hour and five minutes. In that time, a complete cottage, floors, shingles, windows and all, had been constructed aboard the lighter.

Several months ago Doyle had placed a cabin on the island. His guards were forcibly removed from this cabin a month ago, and again last Monday night. When the transport and her force reached Prall's Island yesterday it was found that six of J. Sterling Drake's men were safely barricaded inside the old cabin.

Doyle and his thirty strong-arm men

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COLONEL BARS HUGHES IN LAST WORD TO G.O.P.

Justice Regarded as Candidate of German- Americans.

THIRD TICKET MORE MENACING

Roosevelt Silent on Topic, But Oyster Bay Expects Finish Fight.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 8.—Colonel Roosevelt is standing pat to-night on the message he sent to Chicago to-day in answer to the invitation of William P. Jackson, national committeeman from Maryland, to go to the convention city. He is not yet ready to go to Chicago, and up to this time feels he will not have to go. While he has declined consistently to indicate his attitude toward Hughes, should the latter be nominated by the Republicans, it is believed here that he would head a third ticket against the Justice.

The statement to Mr. Jackson is regarded here as Colonel Roosevelt's ultimatum to the Republican convention in two important particulars:

First, that he has served notice that the German-Americans, so called, are endeavoring to dominate the convention and that body must free itself from this influence and stand squarely for straight Americanism or lose the chance for party harmony.

Secondly, that Justice Hughes is the candidate of the German-American Alliance, openly made so by that organization's declarations, and therefore the Colonel and his party could not support him if he were nominated.

Third Ticket More Menacing.

In other words, the danger of a third ticket looms more menacing at this stage of the proceedings in Chicago than it has at any previous time. The impression is strong that the only reason Colonel Roosevelt has not yet expressed himself emphatically on the Hughes question is that he feels that that point in the situation has not yet been reached.

In all events, it would appear that the quickest solution of the situation, as far as Justice Hughes is concerned, is to bring about a united front against him. Wilson lies only in the possibility of a frank declaration from Hughes denouncing the effort of the German-American Alliance to make him its candidate and a comprehensive statement as to where he stands on the big issues of Americanism and preparedness, as enunciated by Colonel Roosevelt. Such a statement would have to be made prior to Hughes's nomination. Colonel Roosevelt is not yet ready to commit himself, in so many words, as for or against any candidate of the Republicans. The only interpretation, however, that can be drawn from all other indications here is that the fight will be to a finish.

The atmosphere at Sagamore Hill to-night was far from gloomy. The Colonel was in a contented frame of mind, though his mood showed unswerving determination. Whatever reports he had received from his workers in Chicago he appeared to have taken philosophically, with the same tranquil hope of ultimately, in some way, accomplishing the results for the country's sake for which he has been working so ardently.

Silent on Chicago Stories.

Colonel Roosevelt had nothing to say about the reports from Chicago that the Progressives seemed bound to go ahead and nominate him at once. What he would do if that came about he did not indicate. Nor did he say

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POINTS IN ROOSEVELT'S HARMONY ULTIMATUM TO REPUBLICANS

I can only say that the matter lies with the Republican convention, and that if the convention desires me to address it I shall be glad to do so.

President Wilson, however amiable his intentions, has rendered to this people the most evil service that can be rendered to a great democracy by its chosen leader.

The professional German-Americans are seeking to terrorize your convention, for they wish to elect next November a man who shall not be in good faith an American President, but the viceroy of a foreign government. It is for your convention in emphatic fashion to repudiate them.

Can we not, forgetting past differences, now join, for the safety and honor of our country, to enforce the policies of genuine Americanism and genuine preparedness?

—From Colonel Roosevelt's reply to Senator Jackson's invitation to go to Chicago in the interest of harmony.

G. O. P. PLANKS LIKE MOOSE IN PLATFORM

Agree on Prepared- ness and Mexi- can Policy.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Chicago, June 8.—Despite several vague and other soft spoken planks, the platform adopted almost unanimously by the Republican National Convention to-day is regarded generally by the delegates with approval. It is one on which all members of the party can stand.

There is a striking similarity between the Republican and Progressive platforms on almost all the main issues. While the language differs, the sentiment expressed is the same.

On woman suffrage, however, the Republicans do not go as far as the Progressives. The former favor the extension of suffrage to women, but declare it is a question for each state to settle for itself. The Moose platform favors equal suffrage by both state and Federal action.

The Republican suffrage plank was almost exactly what was expected. It was a compromise, but so far as actual results go the final victory was rather barren. While it puts the party on record as recognizing that suffrage is a question for the states themselves to decide, it places an obstacle in the way of future consideration of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution. The National Association is pleased with the result, though the Congressional Union is not.

Vague on Preparedness.

The plank on preparedness is one of the rather vague sections of the Republican document. It calls for an efficient army and an ample reserve of trained men, but contains no allusion to universal service. For the navy it calls for fleets sufficient to protect both coasts.

Both of these promises, the drafters point out, if carried out by a President who believes heartily in preparedness, are sufficient. Taking this view, the members of the committee who would rather have had something more specific, compromised on the terms finally adopted by the convention.

More important, perhaps, is the declaration in favor of "coherent and continuous policy of national defense, which even in these perilous days the Democratic party has utterly failed to develop, but which we promise to give to the country."

The plank on foreign relations, which might be considered in direct connection with the Americanism issue, will not, its framers believe, frighten away

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"PROGRESS" REPORTED AS SESSION IS ENDED

New Meeting To-night--Moose Held in Check Until Peace Can Be Discussed.

G. O. P.'S FIRST BALLOT TO-DAY, HILLES DECLARES

Both Conventions Adopt Platforms and Clear the Decks for To-day's Battle of Ballots.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Chicago, June 9 (12.36 A. M.)—The conference has adjourned to meet to-night, half an hour after the Republican convention adjourns, after the conferees have reported to their conventions.

The conferees were unanimous in asserting that the conference was entirely harmonious. Discussion of candidates followed just two lines: the Progressives talked only about Colonel Roosevelt; the Republican conferees suggested the names of various favorite sons, including Fairbanks, Burton, Root, Hughes and others, but reached no unanimous decision that they favored any one of them above the other. The entire range of discussion, it was said, never got beyond generalities.

REPUBLICANS MORE OPTIMISTIC.

While both sides reported "progress" the Republicans appeared to take a more optimistic view of the situation than some of the Progressives, among whom there was far from a unanimity of opinion that an agreement was probable.

It was agreed that the conferees should report to their respective conventions in the morning. Neither side was at all sure that the convention which it represented could be controlled. It was understood that three ballots would be taken in the Republican convention, and if without result there should be a further conference to-night. If, however, as might very likely be the case, either or both conventions should make a nomination to-day, all further negotiations would be impossible.

Early in the evening there was a report that the Progressive conferees had offered the names of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and Generals Goethals and Leonard Wood as acceptable to them, but this proved to be untrue. No such suggestion was made.

HUGHES KEEPS BUSY ON COURT OPINIONS

Has Talk with Wickersham, but
Not on Politics.

Washington, June 8.—Justice Hughes remained in his study nearly all of to-day, continuing work on court opinions to be handed down next Monday, but he talked for half an hour late in the day with ex-Attorney General George W. Wickersham of New York, who said he went to the Hughes home merely for a social call.

"I was just paying my respects to my old friend," said Mr. Wickersham before returning to New York, "and I carefully avoided in any way mentioning politics."

At the Hughes home the same explanation was given.

19 SAVED FROM BARK BLOWN ASHORE BY GALE

Captain Collects Rescue Squad —Shoots Line to Crew.

Sea Side Park, N. J., June 8.—Blown off her course by a stiff nor'easter while picking her way through a heavy fog early this morning, the Norwegian bark Artensis went ashore near the Tom's River Coast Guard station. The coast guards were relieved of duty for the summer on June 1, but Captain Martin McCarthy, who remains at the station, saw the ship driving ashore and collected a volunteer rescue crew.

As no lifeboat could live in the heavy surf, Captain McCarthy was forced to wait until the bark worked close inshore with the rising tide, when he finally succeeded in shooting a life line to the wreck. The crew of nineteen men was brought ashore in the breeches buoy.

The Artensis was bound from Glasgow to New York in ballast. She is 266 feet long, of 1,789 tons, and is owned by S. Bruusgaard, of Drammen, Norway.

COLONEL AIDS B. F. B. FUND

Chats About Work and Autographs Pictures and Books To Be Sold.

The rapid march of events at the two conventions in Chicago is not occupying Colonel Roosevelt's mind to the exclusion of everything else. He found time yesterday to chat for a half hour or so with Lewis Ester about the work of the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, and to autograph thirty-six photographs and thirty-six copies of his latest book to be sold to swell the finances of the fund.



The photographs and books were carried to one of the fund's booths at the Allied Bazaar, where they are to be sold at \$10 each.

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Making History

Your children and their children will find the Chicago conventions occupying a great big place in American history books revised to contain the year 1916.

Lucky for you to be alive to watch this history in the making; luckier still for you to have it come in all the freshness of a current event; luckiest of all that we have sent to Chicago men who can convey to you the importance of it, the humor of it, the interest of it, the true significant spirit of it. Read this current history in today's, to-morrow's and Sunday's Tribunes.



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